

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

<p><u>Current (2006-2011) Strategic Plan</u></p> <p>Objective Sub-objective Strategic Target</p>	<p><u>Proposed (2009-2014) Strategic Plan</u></p> <p>Objective Sub-objective Strategic Measure</p>
<p>GOAL 2: CLEAN AND SAFE WATER</p>	
<p>Ensure drinking water is safe. Restore and maintain oceans, watersheds, and their aquatic ecosystems to protect human health, support economic and recreational activities, and provide healthy habitat for fish, plants, and wildlife.</p>	
<p>2.1 Protect Human Health: Protect human health by reducing exposure to contaminants in drinking water (including protecting source waters), in fish and shellfish, and in recreational waters.</p>	<p>2.1 Protect Human Health: Protect human health by reducing exposure to contaminants in drinking water (including protecting source waters), in fish and shellfish, and in recreational waters.</p>
<p>2.1.1 Water Safe To Drink: By 2011, 91 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection. (2005 baseline: 89 percent.)</p>	<p>2.1.1 Water Safe To Drink</p>
	<p>By 2014, 93 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection. (2005 baseline: 89 percent.)</p>
<p>By 2011, 90 percent of community water systems will provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection. (2005 baseline: 89 percent.)</p>	<p>By 2014, 90 percent of community water systems will provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection. (2005 baseline: 89 percent.)</p>
<p>By 2011, community water systems will provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards during 96 percent of person months (i.e., all persons served by community water systems times 12 months). (2005 baseline: 95.2 percent.)</p>	<p>By 2014, community water systems will provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards during 97 percent of person months (i.e., all persons served by community water systems times 12 months). (2005 baseline: 95.2 percent.)</p>
<p>By 2011, 86 percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards. (2005 baseline: 86 percent.)</p>	<p>By 2014, 88 percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards. (2005 baseline: 86 percent.)</p>
<p>By 2011, minimize risk to public health through source water protection for 50 percent of community water systems and for the associated 62 percent of the population served by community water systems (i.e., "minimized risk" achieved by substantial implementation, as determined by the state, of actions in a source water protection strategy). (2005 baseline: 20 percent of community water systems; 28 percent of population.)</p>	<p>By 2014, minimize risk to public health through source water protection for 50 percent of community water systems and for the associated 62 percent of the population served by community water systems (i.e., "minimized risk" achieved by substantial implementation, as determined by the state, of actions in a source water protection strategy). (2005 baseline: 20 percent of community water systems; 28 percent of population.)</p>

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By 2015, in coordination with other federal agencies, reduce by 50 percent the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water. (2003 baseline: Indian Health Service data indicate that 12 percent of homes on tribal lands lack access to safe drinking water (38,637 homes lack access).)	By 2015, in coordination with other federal agencies, reduce by 50 percent the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water. (2003 baseline: Indian Health Service data indicate that 12 percent of homes on tribal lands lack access to safe drinking water (38,637 homes lack access).) (FY 07 end-of-year result is 36,575 homes; 11.5 percent of homes on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water.)
2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat: By 2011, reduce public health risk and allow increased consumption of fish and shellfish, as measured by the following strategic targets	2.1.2 Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat
By 2011, reduce the percentage of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern to 4.6 percent. (2002 baseline: 5.7 percent of women of childbearing age have mercury blood levels above levels of concern identified by the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).)	By 2014, reduce the percentage of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern to 4.6 percent. (2002 baseline: 5.7 percent of women of childbearing age have mercury blood levels above levels of concern identified by the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).)
<i>By 2011, maintain or improve the percentage of state-monitored shellfish-growing acres impacted by anthropogenic sources that are approved or conditionally approved for use. (2003 baseline: 65 to 85 percent of 16.3 million acres of state-monitored shellfish-growing acres estimated to be impacted by anthropogenic sources are approved or conditionally approved for use.)</i>	<i>Exploring replacement measure</i>
2.1.3 Water Safe for Swimming: By 2011, improve the quality of recreational waters as measured by the following strategic targets:	2.1.3 Water Safe for Swimming
By 2011, the number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters will be maintained at two, measured as a five-year average. (2005 baseline: an annual average of two recreational contact waterborne disease outbreaks reported per year by the Centers for Disease Control over the years 1998 to 2002; adjusted to remove outbreaks associated with waters other than coastal and Great Lakes waters and other than natural surface waters (pools and water parks).)	By 2014, the number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters will be maintained at two, measured as a five-year average. (2005 baseline: an annual average of two recreational contact waterborne disease outbreaks reported per year by the Centers for Disease Control over the years 1998 to 2002; adjusted to remove outbreaks associated with waters other than coastal and Great Lakes waters and other than natural surface waters (pools and water parks).)

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By 2011, maintain the percentage of days of the beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming at 96 percent. (2005 baseline: beaches open 96 percent of the 743,036 days of the beach season (beach season days are equal to 4,025 beaches multiplied by variable number of days of beach season at each beach).)	By 2014, maintain the percentage of days of the beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming at 96 percent. (2007 baseline: beaches open 95 percent of the 679,589 days of the beach season (beach season days are equal to 3,647 beaches multiplied by variable number of days of beach season at each beach).)
2.2 Protect Water Quality: Protect the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis and protect coastal and ocean waters.	2.2 Protect Water Quality: Protect the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis and protect coastal and ocean waters.
2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis: By 2012, use pollution prevention and restoration approaches to protect the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis.	2.2.1 Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis
By 2012, attain water quality standards for all pollutants and impairments in more than 2,250 water bodies identified in 2002 as not attaining standards (cumulative). (2002 baseline: 39,798 water bodies identified by states and tribes as not meeting water quality standards. Water bodies where mercury is among multiple pollutants causing impairment may be counted toward this target when all pollutants but mercury attain standards, but must be identified as still needing restoration for mercury; 1,703 impaired water bodies are impaired by multiple pollutants including mercury, and 6,501 are impaired by mercury alone.)	By 2014, attain water quality standards for all pollutants and impairments in more than 2,360 water bodies identified in 2002 as not attaining standards (cumulative). (2002 baseline: 39,798 water bodies identified by states and tribes as not meeting water quality standards. Water bodies where mercury is among multiple pollutants causing impairment may be counted toward this target when all pollutants but mercury attain standards, but must be identified as still needing restoration for mercury; 1,703 impaired water bodies are impaired by multiple pollutants including mercury, and 6,501 are impaired by mercury alone. 2008 baseline TBD.)
By 2012, remove at least 5,600 of the specific causes of water body impairments identified by states in 2002 (cumulative). (2002 baseline: estimate of 69,677 specific causes of water body impairments identified by states.)	By 2014, remove at least 5,920 of the specific causes of water body impairments identified by states in 2002 (cumulative). (2002 baseline: estimate of 69,677 specific causes of water body impairments identified by states. 2008 baseline TBD.)

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<p>By 2012, improve water quality conditions in 250 impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach (cumulative). (2002 baseline: zero watersheds improved of an estimated 4,800 impaired watersheds of focus having one or more water bodies impaired. The watershed boundaries for this measure are those established at the "12-digit" scale by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Watersheds at this scale average 22 square miles in size. "Improved" means that one or more of the impairment causes identified in 2002 are removed for at least 40 percent of the impaired water bodies or impaired miles/acres, or there is significant watershed-wide improvement, as demonstrated by valid scientific information, in one or more water quality parameters associated with the impairments.)</p>	<p>By 2014, improve water quality conditions in 300 impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach (cumulative). (2002 baseline: zero watersheds improved of an estimated 4,800 impaired watersheds of focus having one or more water bodies impaired. The watershed boundaries for this measure are those established at the "12-digit" scale by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Watersheds at this scale average 22 square miles in size. "Improved" means that one or more of the impairment causes identified in 2002 are removed for at least 40 percent of the impaired water bodies or impaired miles/acres, or there is significant watershed-wide improvement, as demonstrated by valid scientific information, in one or more water quality parameters associated with the impairments. 2008 baseline TBD.)</p>
<p>Through 2012, the condition of the nation's Wadeable streams does not degrade (i.e., there is no statistically significant increase in the percent of streams rated "poor" and no statistically significant decrease in streams rated "good"). (2006 baseline: Wadeable Stream Survey identifies 28 percent of streams in good condition; 25 percent in fair condition; 42 percent in poor condition.)</p>	<p>Through 2014, ensure that the condition of the Nation's Wadeable streams does not degrade (i.e., there is no statistically significant increase in the percent of streams rated "poor" and no statistically significant decrease in streams rated "good"). (2006 baseline for streams: 28 percent in good condition; 25 percent in fair condition; 42 percent in poor condition. States/EPA will establish baseline conditions for lakes and rivers in 2010 and 2012 respectively.)</p>
<p>By 2012, improve water quality in Indian country at not fewer than 50 baseline monitoring stations in tribal waters (cumulative) (i.e., show improvement in one or more of seven key parameters: dissolved oxygen, pH, water temperature, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pathogen indicators, and turbidity). (2006 baseline: 185 monitoring stations on tribal waters located where water quality has been depressed and activities are underway or planned to improve water quality, out of an estimated 1,661 stations operated by tribes.)</p>	<p>By 2014, improve water quality in Indian country at 75 or more baseline monitoring stations in tribal waters (cumulative) (i.e., show improvement in one or more of seven key parameters: dissolved oxygen, pH, water temperature, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, pathogen indicators, and turbidity). (2006 baseline: 185 monitoring stations on tribal waters located where water quality has been depressed and activities are underway or planned to improve water quality, out of an estimated 1,661 stations operated by tribes.)</p>
<p>By 2015, in coordination with other federal partners, reduce by 50 percent the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation (cumulative). (2003 baseline: Indian Health Service data indicate that 8.4 percent of homes on tribal lands lack access to basic sanitation (26,777 homes of an estimated 319,070 homes).)</p>	<p>By 2015, in coordination with other federal partners, reduce by 50 percent the number of homes on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation (cumulative). (2003 baseline: Indian Health Service data indicate that 8.4 percent of homes on tribal lands lack access to basic sanitation (26,777 homes of an estimated 319,070 homes).)</p>

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<p>2.2.2 Improve Coastal and Ocean Water: By 2011, prevent water pollution and protect coastal and ocean systems to improve national coastal aquatic ecosystem health by at least 0.2 points on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report. (2004 baseline: national rating of "fair/poor," or 2.3, where the rating is based on a 4-point system ranging from 1.0 to 5.0 in which 1 is poor and 5 is good using the National Coastal Condition Report indicators for water and sediment, coastal habitat, benthic index, and fish contamination.)</p>	<p>2.2.2 Improve Coastal and Ocean Water</p>
	<p>By 2014, prevent water pollution and protect coastal and ocean systems to at least maintain national coastal aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report. (2009 baseline: national rating of "fair" or 2.8 where the rating is based on a 4-point system ranging from 1.0 to 5.0 in which 1 is poor and 5 is good using the National Coastal Condition Report indicators for water and sediment, coastal habitat, benthic index, and fish contamination.)</p>
<p>By 2011, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Northeast Region. (2004 baseline: Northeast rating of 1.8.)</p>	<p>By 2014, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Northeast Region. (2009 baseline: Northeast rating of 2.4.)</p>
<p>By 2011, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Southeast Region. (2004 baseline: Southeast rating of 3.8.)</p>	<p>By 2014, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Southeast Region. (2009 baseline: Southeast rating of 3.6.)</p>
<p>By 2011, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the West Coast Region. (2004 baseline: West Coast rating of 2.0.)</p>	<p>By 2014, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the West Coast Region. (2009 baseline: West Coast rating of 2.4.)</p>
<p>By 2011, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Puerto Rico Region. (2004 baseline: Puerto Rico rating of 1.7.)</p>	<p>By 2014, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Puerto Rico Region. (2009 baseline: Puerto Rico rating of 1.7.)</p>
	<p><i>By 2014, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Hawaii Region. (2009 baseline: Hawaii rating of 4.5.)</i></p>

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	<i>By 2014, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the South Central Alaska Region (2009 baseline: South Central Alaska rating of 5.0.)</i>
By 2011, 95 percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan and measured through onsite monitoring programs). (2005 baseline: 94 percent.)	By 2014, 95 percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan and measured through onsite monitoring programs). (2005 baseline: 94 percent.)
2.3 Enhance Science and Research: By 2011, conduct leading-edge, sound scientific research to support the protection of human health through the reduction of human exposure to contaminants in drinking water, fish and shellfish, and recreational waters and to support the protection of aquatic ecosystems—specifically, the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams, and coastal and ocean waters.	2.3 Enhance Science and Research: By 2014, conduct leading-edge, sound scientific research to support the protection of human health through the reduction of human exposure to contaminants in drinking water, fish and shellfish, and recreational waters and to support the protection of aquatic ecosystems—specifically, the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams, and coastal and ocean waters.
	<i>2.3.1 Drinking Water Research</i>
	<i>By 2013, achieve a rating of "meets expectations" or higher in independent expert review assessment of the utility of EPA research for reducing human exposure to contaminants in drinking water and protecting human health.</i>
	<i>2.3.2 Water Quality Research</i>
	<i>By 2014, achieve a rating of "meets expectations" or higher in independent expert review assessment of the utility of EPA research for protecting aquatic ecosystems and reducing human exposure to contaminants in recreational waters.</i>